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"QLISP for Parallel Processors"

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Final report: Qlisp Stanford Task 8 -- July 15, 1986 - July 31, 1988

The goal of the Qlisp project at Stanford is to gain experience with the shared-memory, queue-based approach to parallel Lisp, by implementing the Qlisp language on an actual multiprocessor, and by developing a symbolic algebra system as a testbed application.—We have been successful in achieving the parts of this work that we set out to do in the first phase of the project, though more remains to be done. We anticipate continuing this work during the next phase of the project.

The Stanford staff working on Qlisp have been Prof. John McCarthy (principal investigator); research associates Lester Earnest, Arkady Rabinov, Igor Rivin and Carolyn Talcott; graduate students Kelly Roach and Joseph Weening; and programmer Dan Pehoushek. Richard Gabriel at has led the subcontract at Lucid, Inc. to produce the Qlisp implementation on the Alliant FX/8. [See attached report from Lucid]

Before an initial version of Qlisp became available, effort was spent in setting up the Alliant system and in discussing aspects of the language design and implementation that needed to be clarified. This included the following:

- 1. Defining the semantics of dynamic variables in Qlisp (deep binding).
- 2. Revising the description of the catch/throw forms.
- 3. Integrating "futures" into the language specification.

The Multilisp system (by Halstead at MIT) was ported to the Alliant by Weening in an attempt to have a system in which to test out ideas in parallel programming, but it proved unsatisfactory. This led to the implementation of a continuation-passing simulator for parallel Lisp. This simulator was used as an experimental tool until the first working versions of Qlisp arrived. The experiments performed on the simulator included:

- 1. Algorithms for sorting and basic data structure manipulation for polynomials.
- 2. Partitioning and scheduling methods for parallel programming.
- 3. Parallelizing the production rule system OPS5.—(This experiment was done by Hiroshi Okuno, a visitor from NTT in Japan.)

Once the Qlisp system on the Alliant became usable, the programs developed for the simulator were used as tests. In addition, work on the symbolic algebra system was begun by Rivin and Roach. Experiments by Rabinov and Rivin on a parallel algorithm for computing the greatest common divisors of polynomials (a basic operation in symbolic algebra) were used as an initial test of programming in Qlisp.

The symbolic algebra system is now mostly complete as a sequential Lisp program, and has passed a large suite of tests. Work on parallelizing it is beginning and is providing insight into the debugging and performance monitoring tools that are needed.

Work by Pehoushek and Weening has shown the need for better process partitioning and scheduling algorithms than were originally proposed. The "dynamic partitioning" method has been implemented and shown to be effective, both in theory and in the running version of Qlisp, on a large class of programs.

Qlisp -- July 15, 1986 - July 31, 1988 Final status report by Lucid

The first seven months of the contract were spent porting a version of Lucid Common Lisp to the Alliant FX/8. The next five months were spent in restructuring this serial, uniprocessor Lisp to run on a multiprocessor. The remainder of the contract period was spent on implementing Qlisp language constructs and performing experiments to test the implementation.

The current version of Qlisp implements the basic language constructs in the original design of Qlisp. These include QLET (both the T and EAGER cases), QLAMBDA, SPAWN, deep binding, and a preliminary version of futures. Also included are new constructs such as QWAIT, locks, and events. We have also developed various debugging aids, for example a history queue mechanism.

Experience gained during the implementation process has resulted in a number of changes to the original design of Qlisp. This has resulted in a more consistent language that is easier for programmers to use. A number of new higher-level language constructs have been designed to further improve the Qlisp language.

Papers describing the initial implementation of Qlisp and preliminary results with it were presented to the 1988 ACM Symposium on Parallel Programming and to the 1988 Lisp and Functional Programming Conference. A third paper describing the Qlisp language as we see it developing was written and submitted to the HICSS-22 conference track on Languages for Parallel Processing.

Submitted separately are copies of the above mentioned papers and documentation for the current Qlisp system. A tape containing the object code for Qlisp for the Alliant FX/8 under the Concentrix 4.0 operating system is available on request.

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